3331 20

## The Nature of.

Senator Archer, of Virginia, said, at a public school examination in Cincinnati, freedom and the other.

What, then, had he to say of Virginia? This: It was to him a source of deep regret, that in his own State, from the nature of its tion, the establishment of a system of public schools had been impracticable.

Cannot the nature of that population changed? Must everything yield to slavery?

## Alarming Ignorance

ALABAMA, in 1840, had twenty-two thousand

Twenty-two thousand citizens in a Republican State who could not read the charter of their burned, with a fiercer glow, and careered uncon-Twenty-two thousand in a christian land, to whom the Scriptures, the guide of moral conduct, were as much a sealed book, as the face of the action, and before heaven, solto the unhappy beings in the darkest regions of emply declared: increasing since the census was taken.

one in every five adult persons, can read or and mournful" wrong.

### The War Debt.

The Union declares the public debt to be \$45 .-422,423,199. When Mr. Polk entered his term, it was, \$17,788,799! if this be so, eighteen months of hostilities has cost us but little over Incenty-seven millions.

The National Intelligencer affirms on the hundred millions.

### "A Grent Evil-A Wrong." Such is Slavery, as described by HENRY CLAY,

in his Lexington speech.

Not a great evil to masters only-not a wron to the slave alone-but a great evil and wrong to white and black-and a curse, unmitigated, almost, to the former, or wrong, immeasurable, to the latter.

What is to be done with this "great evil, this wrong?" Says Mr. CLAY:

It may be argued that, in admitting the injustice of slavery. I admit the necessity of an incable, or possible, in the great movements of States and public affairs of nations, to remedy or repair the infliction of previous injustice.

So be it. But suppose we have the power, suppose it "safe, practicable or possible" for round his name, evermore! Kentucky and Virginia to emancipate-what then? Why, in that case they are bound-Hendeclare them religiously called upon-to make Dr. Ruffner's scheme, says: "instantaneous reparation for the injustice" of

Is it in our power "safely" to do this? Who doubts? Not a man in the mid-slave States would dream of denying either the safety of practicability of emancipation in them. Not or practicability of emancipation in them. Not a Statesman who will healtate about admitting Virginia, west of the Blue Ridge. That this that freedom would bring to them larger happi- would be a consumation, devoutly to be wished." ness, surer wealth, wider power.

But Mr. Clay proposes a test by which we may judge when emancipation is safe, practica-ble, or possible. What is it? It is unsafe, ac-forced upon the attention of readers and must cording to him, to take this step, (more on this command their reflection. point hereafter) when the blacks outnumber other mid-slave States, are not only more nu-

# Mr. CLAT's language, on this point, is as fol-

In States where the slaves outnumber the

blacks to become the governing class, and applying the rule as laid down by Mr. Clay, Kento them. It is only because this act of justice plated: would cause a greater evil, that Mr. CLAY hesitates in making "instantaneous" reperation for as foul and fleudish an inhumanity as man ever practised upon man.

But Mr. CLAY does not leave his test to vague generalities. He specifies. Let that specification be made in his own words :-In the State of Kentucky, near fifty years

ago, I thought the proportion of slaves, in comarison with the whites, was so inconsiderable that we might safely adopt a system of gradual emancipation that would ultimately eradicate

Near fifty years ago, (say in 98) he thought the proportion of slaves, in comparison with the tion was both safe and practicable. This word inconsiderable, is a strong word. And the language in connection with it, strengthens Its force, and gives point to its meaning. Mr. Clay 1800 not only then, inconsiderable, but "so" city is to render a large supply always ready, truth and rirtue." inconsiderable, that Kentucky might have and to keep an equable pressure on the pipes, emancipated without danger or difficulty. These so as to insure the regular supply of water at the uestions, therefore, arise:-

What was this population in 1800? What has it been since, and what is it now? The following table will answer both, and enable us to determine, at a glance, what are

Trapell a stems in to afficult charton .			
2995.5	Sinve	White	Proportio
1800	40,348	220,955	5-50
2010	80,561	406,511	5-04
1820	126,782	564,317	4-45
1830	165,213	687,917	4-16
2040	100 050	770 000	4 07

was "se" inconsiderable that emancipation could have been made without any trouble. Up render this evil considerable sow. Besides that, arise from this portion of the aqueduct.

The line of pipes between Boston and Brook-Kentucky is better able to emancipate in 1847 line and in the city, will amount to a little over than she was in 1800! When, therefore, he as-will be laid this autumn, and the residue be in a serts that the proposition was so inconsiderable in 1797, he asserts that it is inconsiderable in Spring. Such is the progress of the work that 1847, and that we can safely emancipate nous. in 1797, he asserts that it is inconsiderable in that we have the ability to remedy "the great evil, the wrong," and ought to make "instanta-

The context in which these passages appear only makes us certain that our construction of work, and the cost of materials, a correct esti- tante; in 1845, 29,773; and this year it is dethem is right. We observe caution—some de-gree of reserve—more of both than we supposed will fall, in my opinion, within three millions of aged to the man, or would be in the speech dollars.

save in it, also, that early and unextin love of liberty-that bold and buoyant hope for man-which has made his name a consecrated one in far off and foreign lands. In this spirit, was this sentence uttered:-

"I should rejoice, if not a single slave breathed the air, or was within the limits of our coun-

For Kentucky, this may be! For all the midthe diffusion of sound knowledge must go hand- slave States, this boon can be secured! It needs in hand. The first was an idle boast without only, that the spirit which declared this wish should govern-that the man who uttered it Are the poorer whites and laboring classes to be feeting the security, safety, and happiness of for its souless clay? If not, we pity his ignorboth races." We only say, judging by Mr ance, and mourn over his forlorn lot Clay's test, by his specification of that test, that fre hundred and ninety-two citizens, over the age would be greatly advanced by emancipation. a poet (and a wag) who he believed would do for of twenty-one, who could neither read nor write! Oh! that he may, for his sake, for the sake of what he wanted. So he resolved to pay him in Are things growing better or worse? Are humanity, in his own good time, make direct order to make sure of a good epitaph. This was means being taken to redeem the State from and bold proclamation, that, in the home-strug- the bargain. That the Poet was to have food this ignorance? Let the Southern Advocate gle for freedom, he never-never will be silent and ledging, and to get them as the work made or neutral!

In earlier days-when the fever of ambition trolled, by religious thought-HENRY CLAY-in

"If I could be instrumental in eradicating this deepest stain (slavery) upon the character Is this right, is it consistent—with liberty or justice that such social wrong should be practised or tolerated? Why, in Alabama, scarce foul blot that revered State that gave me birth, or that not less beloved State, which kindly write! It is, as the Advocate says, "monstrous adopted me as her son, I would not exchange the proud satisfaction which I should enjoy for the honor of all the triumphs ever decreed to the most successful conquerors.

"If I could be instrumental!" Why, after the Lexington speech, we received some eight or it seemed to us as if some of them were half-

crazy. They were ready for emancipation at tween him and his guest and departed.

Once, They wanted no delay. Such was the Keazel, we dare say, would hear no more once, They wanted no delay. Such was the other hand that the war debt is upwards of one effect of the delivery of the Lexington speech aboutepitsphs, after this. upon them, that they wrote and spoke with so greatest event of the age. "If I could be in- best men in the welld; and he could rake hay strumental!" He can be so immediately. He better than any other man, the present company, Let him but will it, and he can do more than any the following:one man, or any hundred men, to "eradicate this stain"-to rid his native, and his adopted stataneous reparation of that injustice. Unfor-tunately, however, it is not always safe, practi-And what would be the highest honor won by warrior, or worm by politician, compared with the unfading, and eternal glory which such a work, in behalf of humanity, would twine

### West Virginia Emancipation. The Parkersburgh (Va.) Gazette, referring to

might there be problematical—here there is naught to militate against its feasibility. Conis shown by the deleterious effects of slavery upon the population and productive industry of States, Common Schools, Popular Education,

This demonstration, taken in connection with the whites. This is not the case in any of the mise a saveholder—clearly proves that the mase, lance, a great man. in Kentucky. The whites here, and in the impolicy of slavery and are anxious to avert its classes? permicious tendencies, if not to throw it off altogether. We are giad that the discussion of merous than the blacks, but the blacks are so this subject, so momentous in itself and in its no way advanced. They prove true partisans—scattered, and so situated, that they could not, consequences, has fallen into such hands—Dr. but for whose benefit? Not for their own in any possible contingency, do them serious that they will, is certainly evinced by their recent essays.

# Water-Pare Water.

The wanderful enterprise of the City of Boswhites, as is the case with several, the blacks ton in supplying herself with pure water is could not be emancipated and invested with all rapidly approaching its completion. The cor-the rights of freemen without becoming the governing race in those States. Waving the enquiry, whether it would be possible, even in the case supposed, for the

We all like enterprise. Especially do we rel is bound-the mid-slave States are ish it when we call or consider it "great." bound—to make "instantaneous reparation of This is so, whether we look at the outlay, or the the wrong-to remedy the injustice of slavery." work itself, or the end for which it is built. To There is no escape from this conclusion, if his show what this water-enterprise is, we quote own reasoning be followed out. If the Chero- from Mayor Quincr's address, a statement showkees could have justice done, without causing ing how the water is to be brought into the greater evil, then their lands should be restored city, and what it will cost, and when be com-

The water (remarked the orator) is to brought in an eval brick aqueduct over six feet in height, about fourteen and a half priles from ges itself into a reservoir of more than twenty thus advises:-

which will contain superfices of 70,000 and the is to be raised on arches sixty feet above the the spot where we now stand, is to support a pond of the depth of fifteen feet, and will containwhen full, three millions of gallons.

pressure even at that distance would raise the water to the height of this reservoir, but being tapped and subject to constant drafts, the supply would be uncertain and an great emergencies, such as a great conflagration, might be insufficient. The object of the two reservoirs in the

tain on the common which will throw a jet to a great height. It will contain 3,000,000 of gallons, and be filled in sixteen hours, and in the opinion of all the engineers, is fully adequate to the purposes of an agneduct of the size which we propose to construct. These works will deliver to the city of Boston ten millions of one s day, of the purest and best water, de- cially, everywhere! gailons a day, of the purest and best water, decided by all chemists to be superior to that of

1840 182,258 779,828 4—27 finished and ready for the water, and the gra-lege. And the Bey of Tunis does not mean to ding and bricks for the rest are in such a state be behind-hand—he is resolved to make the of forwardness as to render its completion cer-

to 1840 the preportional increase has been frac- ed. Of 1130 feet, the length of the Brookline tional—say, one per cent.—and this, in no one's tunnel, 810 are completed; and of 2403 feet, the estimation, not in Mr. Clay's, certainly, could finished, rendering it certain that no delay will

position to be put down at the opening of the Cochituate will be delivered in the city of Boston within twelve months of this day.

The work is one half completed. The Lake

neous reparation." And such we believe to be Cochituate has been bought—great part of the land damages have been paid—and the expenditures has already been 1,500,000 dollars. From what we know of the nature of the

Mississippt State Palth. gives pretty strong evidence that they are power to redeem the credit of the State.

## Epitaphe.

"Let's talk of graves and worms and epitapha." The love of Epitaphe is a queer feeling! neighbor of ours has been bothering his brains take the lead-and that according to his own sometime as to what shall be put on his tombrule and reasoning, proclaim himself for free- stone. He has had some fifty epitaphs written; dom, to ensure this great good in Kentucky and has read and rejected all of them. Poor Virginis-and sooner than he dare hope, or fellow! Does he not know that a "good life" dream of, in all the South. We admit, cheer- is the only monument worth having? Is he not fully, that we ought to deal with slavery with old enough to learn that "good deeds" are the "a due consideration of all the circumstances af- best epitaphs poor mortality can have written

We often think of the story told "the security, safety, and happiness, of both" Keazel. He had the same passion. He found progress. So the versifier after enjoying a good hearty supper, a good night's rest, and a capi-

There was a man who died of late For whom, angels did impatient wait With out-stretched arms, and wings of love To waft him to the reams above.

Keazel was delighted! It was the very thing But the poet must have other suppers, breakfasts, sweet nights' sleep, ere he could progress. They were cheerfully given, and then followed the second verse

While they disputed for the prize Still hovering round the lower skies, In slipt the Devil like a wessel
And down to Hell he pitched old Keazel!

A storm followed! Kenzel raved and rared like a very tempest. The waggish poet roarten communications, from younger citizens, and od with laughter-but finding Keazel about to resort to physical violence, he put the door be-

much anti-slavery zest and fire, as to amaze us! Green, the cotemporary and rival of Mathew Pittsburgh, Pa.; John Thomas Butler, chief en-"If I could be instrumental!" It seems to us, Byles. A country gentleman called upon him gineer; two children of Mr. Thomas Prior; six- ments. as if the opportunity which Hanay CLAY longed one day, and requested him to write a first rate for was at his own door-knocking there, and epitaph upon a fayorite servant, named John waiting to be improved-and as if a word-one Cole, who had recently died. "What were his god-like action-would consecrate him to the merits" asked Green. Oh, he was one of the forty-one.

> "Here lies the body of John Cole; His master loved him like his sou!; He could rake hay-none could rake fester, Except that raking dog, his master.

At almost every political meeting, the main movers seem to ask, and do really ask, "what shall we do, and say, to please-win over-or secure the laboring classes?" Why is this?

Dr. Ruffner's scheme, says:

Aiming to convince the "people of West Virginia" only, the author says but little in reference to emancipation in the East. The scheme movers, then, are wise. They adopt the make a registry of the names, or the number, could not best means to accomplish their ends; we say registry of the names, or the number, could not be the support of the names and support of the safely rely upon the account here furnished of the laugh at the ridiculous appearance of those bushes. Such behaviour is pardonable, perhaps, in bushes. Such behaviour is pardonable, perhaps, then are life to any State? Where make a registry of the names, or the number, could not be the names to accomplish their ends; we say registry of the names, or the number, could not be the names to accomplish their ends; we say registry of the names, or the number, could not be the names to accomplish their ends; we say registry of the names, or the number, could not be the names to accomplish their ends; we say registry of the names, or the number, could not be the names to accomplish their ends; we say registry of the names, or the number, could not be the names to accomplish their ends; we say registry of the names, or the number, could not be the names to accomplish their ends; we say registry of the names to accomplish their ends; we say registry of the names to accomplish their ends; we say registry of the names to accomplish their ends; we say registry of the names to accomplish their ends; we say the name of the names to accomplish their ends; we say the name of the names to accomplish their ends; we say the name of the names to accomplish their ends; and the ridiculous appearance of those the name of the names to accomplish their ends; and the ridiculous appearance of those the name of the names to accomplish their ends; and the ridiculous appearance of those the names to accomplish their ends; and the ridiculous appearance of the names to accomplish the names to accomplish the names to accomplish the names to accomplish th best means to accomplish their ends; we say registry of the names, or the number, could not has blown upon us, are we to bend over, and dethe best, looking at the question simply as rethe best, looking at the question simply as reand little notice taken of them, not expecting

But are they successful? Very often, entirely so. The truth is, the politician is a shrewd man. He knows well the prejudices which sway the laboring classes, and gers, the following is the most probable achow best to excite their passions. He proposes count: measures, consequently, which are likely to German emigrants, several families, (lost) most the prejudices, and flatter or full in with, A large family from Hitchia, according the statement of a member saved, lost their passions, and if he makes a hit, as we call Two young women of another family it, he becomes, at once, a leader, in general par- Two men, one from Kitlausing, Armstron

no way advanced. They prove true partisansbut for the advancement of those who lend them! The laboring classes start wrong. They consult prejudices, instead of reason, passion instead of judgment, and hence they are necessarily made the tools of the few. What one mossure likely to benefit the poor, to help on and up the hard sons of toll, can they get politicians to defend, or legislatures to pass? Montion one then, an intelligent man before the accident

What is the remedy? That lies with the laboring classes and with them, mainly. If they inform themselves, and do what is right, there will be very little difficulty in forcing politicians to do what is right.-But if on the other hand, they allow themselves to be governed by prejudice and passion, they will be ruled, despotically ruled, by the few who lead them. One who never flattered, yet who always stood by them, who never held office, Cochituate Loke to Brookline, where it dischar- yet sought always to put honest men in office,

"I respectfully counsel those whom I address From Brookline the water is forced by its own pressure, through pipes of 30 and 35 inches in to labor for a clear understanding of the subjects diameter, to the two reservoirs in the city, the which agitate the community—to make them one on Mount Washington, at South Boston, your study, instead of wasting your leisure in which will contain superfices of 70,000 and the one on Beacon Hill of 38,000 feet. The latter thrown away by the mass of the people on the rumors of the day might, if better spent, give them a good acquaintance with the constitut laws, history, and interests of their country, and thus establish them on those great principle which particular measures are to be determined tre of Boston, as the distributing reservoir in In proportion as the people thus improve them-New York is to the lower part of that city. Its selves, they will cesse to be the tools of designing politicians. Their intelligence, not their those who seek their votes. They will exercise not a nominal, but a real influence in the government and destinies of the country, and at the same time will forward their own growth in

We trust laboring men will hear this counsel, and learn the true way to obtain a real, not a highest and remotest points of the city. and learn the true way to obtain a real, not a This reservoir will enable us to have a foun-nominal influence, in society and the affairs of

## The Jours The old Judean race are beginning to enjoy free-not legally so merely-but morally, so-

In Great Britain, France, Norway, they stand, The length of the brick aqueduct is a little now, on the same footing, legally, with other more than 14 miles-of this nearly seven are citizons. Here they are entitled to every privi-

tain early in the summer.

Of these two tunnels all the shafts are finishcompose one-twentieth of his kingdom. M. Albert Cohen has been to Algeria and Tunis on a mission in behalf of his race. He speaks Arabic well, and addressed the Bey of

> Tunis. That dignitary replied :--"With the assistance of God, I promise you

The shackles are falling off the bond everywhere. God speed the hour when all shall be

Buffalo, N. York, had, in 1840, 18,213 ichali- to forty-three!" clared to have 36,000.

4,509; now it contains double that number.

Increase of Cities.

Wo notice in some Southern Journals an artiy portion of her people—to wipe off the stain cle headed "a statement beware of European la-

wer, or will be soon. The Chief-Justice is a It is even eald that the ferms are settled. "A preme Court of the U. S. under an application nan of sterling worth, and will do sil in his proposition has been agreed to, on the part of of Habess Corpus decided-France," it is averred, by which, if Mexico will | That the convention of extradition wi produce the signatures of 3000 landhelders, France was valid. pledging themselves to support and maintain the easure, then France will place a prince of its ont case were regular.

own there to govern and rule." Louis Philippe is grasping enough, he will tempt anything, almost, to settle his family and extend its influence. But we hardly think he is crazy enough to propose such a plan, or

Great Brittin," if says, "has wisely abstained rom interference. If the English were supposed to uncerwork the Mexicans, this would call up even the spirit of the Yankees agains them." We dare say France understands this

# Sacrifice of Life.

The less of life on board the Talisman mus e over stry souls.

And while death was busy, heartless plunderers were at work, stealing what property they could 'Tis strange. The poor German might have been seen jucing the deck as if he believed the bodies of his children would rise up as he parted with them at night-fall, and near brute robbers filching what they could from the living and

The Editors of the St. Louis Republican sen special reporter to the scene, who reports that but few of the passengers remain-that seven hadies had been fished up—that the following is a list of those drowned as far as ascertained .-We copy from the moort:-

Mrs. Nichols; Mrs. Keziah Bennett; Miss C. Cady; Miss Eleanor Cady; Sarah Bennett, aged ten years; Belinda Hennett, aged eighteen months; Eliza Stone, aged two years; Lewis Cady, aged fourteen years; Thomas Bennett, aged eight years, Francis Bennett, aged six years. (All of these were from Morgan coun-Speaking of epitaphs reminds us of a story of tion of John B. Stone.) E. Williams; Johnson teen German emigrants, whose names we could not precure from the deck book or from passen-gers; sine negroes, belonging to Mr. R. R. Buckner of Calloway county, Missouri. Total,

Thefate of Mr. BUTLER, the Engineer, was attended by circumstances that render it pecuiarly distressing. He was on watch at the time can be so here, in Virginia, all over the South! of course, excepted." Green immediately wrote of the accident, and although he perceived, himyet he resolutely refused to leave his post, until the water was up to his waist, it was then too late; the water was rushing in so rapidly that he was anable to stem the current, and he was washed back among the machinery and drown-

> Reverend gentleman from Mansfield, O., who vas on board. He says, that-

They know, as all know, that the laboring know all of the passengers personally, from a furious storm. We have had many a hearty ing it. ant misfortune to happen them. There is now lady and gentleman, recently married, baving russed overboard and perished. These were the only loss from the cabin. Of deck passen

county, Pennsylvania, and another from Library, with whom I formed a slight ac-quintance, while examining the engines

I wo little girls of the name of Prior, whose other, n widow, is now at the Cape, an whose bodies have been found, Negro servants, belonging to Mr. Buckner, of Calloway county, Mo., Making a total of

when no knowledge can ever be obtained, howeverindefinite it may be. We know there was The property on board consisted

wrect of the steamboat Talisman. were eventeen horses and mules, all of which were list-six of them belonging to Mr. Buckner. Capt. Gould is already there with his diving bil to bring up the cargo from the wreck, Much will be saved, though in a damaged state.

A ful investigation should be made as to this quicy! Shall the public be content with any general statement? If the law be deficient, as to bringthe subject up before Congress, and ensure suth enactment as will bring all single or wholesas sacrifice of life to the most rigid legal

serutiny ore. Joawin and CRITTENDEN especially-for some attention to this subject. The law should be made to reach every case of this character, and no carrier who causes death to a single human being be allowed to escape its retributive Such a laft, and just right corrections, would stop these accidents on our western waters, and nothing de will.

# Punelt's Jokes.

Punch continues his jokes. Mrs. Threadpanie? Here, then! Here, then!" This is splendidly illustrated.
"John full in a fix"—admirable. There he

is at the extrance which is to let him out of the oil, &c., &c. Yet this county stands almost a true liberty. Would that they were wholly enclosure, but he is too hig to get through, alone. We know none other like it. with the "hanimal" not far off ready to gore
The truth is, the testimony from "all the him. Sir Robert Peel, of course, is outside, South, as to her decline and decay, is full and guy takes places-

> can wriggle through anything Punch announces a Panic in the joke-mar-

## ket, by the stoppage of the House Slang, Flash & Co.

Hr. Johns-New Brunswick. to do everything in my power for the Israelites of my kingdom. It is my sincere wish that they may be placed on the same footing as their coreligionists of France; in the meantime I give you full power to act as you think proper."

Starvation and distress afflict those Provinces. Swarms of paupers crow. the streets, and the ears of paupers by are stunned by their plaintive ery for help. One account theys:—

and to spare? the care when a real particular area server as an

The President of the United States lately udiation. Judge Sharkey's election, too, fluence," and going on to show that France in gitive from France, under the provisions of a in a certain emergency will take care of Mexico. treaty with the French Government. The Su-

2. That the proceedings under it in the pres

3. That Judge Betts of the U. S. District Court was competent authority. 4. That no legislative act was necessary to en

force the execution of the Convention. Yet, Judge Edmonds, of the New York Jufoolish enough to accept it were Mexico to offer diciary, had Mentzer brought before him, on a writ of Habeas Corpus, and reversed the decis-A London paper seems to understand this jonof the Supreme Court of the U. States! He natter about European Interference very well. decided that the treaty could not be carried into effect without an act of Congress.

### An Argument.

We scarcely ever listen to a conversation the subject of slavery without hearing that oftrepeated remark, "If it had not been for the Abolitionists, slavery would have been abolished in Kentucky." This is one of the most convenient expressions in the world; it is always making itself useful. It is as good a thing as bread is represented to be by the Lord Peter in Swift's restores harmony to the world. It cannot have formed Southern correspondents, if they would a greater effect than the sentence to which we give a page or two of advice respecting the rear-Aladdin's wonderful lamp would be of no more grees, and not be forced to pay from \$15 to \$16 Aladdin's wonderful lamp would be of no more per barrel for pork. There is one difficulty in use to him than the most common lard lamp. the way. Our negroes kill off the pigs as fast ty, Ohio, moving out to Schuyler county, Illi-nois. They were traveling under the protec-ments as the crowing of the cock does among own wheat here. It has been cultivated successments as the crowing of the cock dees among fully in Mississippi, and I see no good reason the ghosts that have made "night hideous." It why we cannot flour it ourselves. is a sovereign panacea for all diseases in argu-

To be serious, this phrase is beginning to smell strong of cant. It was natural that the citizens of slave States should be affected by the unmerited abuse which was thrown upon them. Human nature is imperfect, and it is not to be But there ought certainly to be some limits. While riding once along the shores of Cohnsset, others do.

Gerrit Smith. thousands upon thousands of acres of land, and prising citizens will be content to linger amid from a wealth of heart, above all riches, he is scenes where decay is written upon everything? dividing it out, among the poor. A letter of his We shall lose them all-shall sacrifice this unto the supervisors of the county in which he counted wealth, and means of growth-if we lives authorizing them to select seven unsuarried, do not set decide lly and soon for emancipation. poor, landless women to whom he proposes giving

# fifty dollars each to purchase a home.

Smoke and Soot. There must be many more lost, concerning Apparatus has proved entirely successful, and He says: what is more, saves a penny or two while consu-

a day. While the chimneys of the neighboring factories were yesterday vomiting forth clouds dry pods, castings, plows, wagous, &c. There of black smoke, that darkened the atmosphere of one of the finest Indian Summer days we

The plan adopted is that of Mr. Williams. fatal disster. Every Press in one volley ought Gazette. It costs but a trifle and will save, as Some have heard the gambolings of fish upon conceptions that at such a time wander round to dissend it. Is human life of so little account, we said, in this one establishment, 25 bushels of its surface, while others deny that any animathe heart like beautiful birds upon the wing. good work has commenced, that it will be prosegeneral statement? If the law be deficient, as cuted with vigor. Pittsburgh may, and will be, we fear t is, means should be resorted to at once a clean city. Think of that, and rejoice. All thanks to the gentlemen of Allegheny city for commencing the work, and public thanks to those who will follow their foctsteps.

# Decline and Decay.

These are sad words as applied to a whole country. Yet, of what part of the slave States may they not be justly spoken? Exceptions we find; but they are exceptions which prove too sadly the general rule.

Now and then, even in the heart of the Southcoin county, North Carolina, affords one. But there men work-we have seen one citizen worth his two hundred thousand busy at his trade mending saddles-and found others, having thirty, forty, or fifty thousand dollars, hard at work in shop, manufacturing establishment, or needle's spaps is capital. "Did it have a nasty farm. But in Lincoln there is a diversity of labor, and labor is respected, and the little village is a very bec-hive. It supplies parts of South Carolina with wagons, nalls, and iron wares

pleasant at you please, and the following collo- conclusive. All the Virginia papers admit it. two Chambers, to all of which persons satisfac-Dr. RUFFNER goes so far as to say the good old torily recommended may obtain admission. mother is sucked so dry that she cannot support These five libraries contain an aggregate of one take your time. It is only a temporary Pres- her offspring, black or white! North Carolina million three hundred thousand volumes, disis in the same condition. Mr. Bauce, a large tributed as follows: Bull-On yes; it's all very well for you who slaveholder, taking the coldest monied view of the subject, declares, in effect, that exhaustion as to lands, and impererishment as to purse must be the result of a continued slave culture The other day, when a cotton factory was established at Charleston, South Carolina, the orator, forgetting how his older friends had denounced the "swindling lords of the loom," declared, that this experiment might give new life to the city, and fill its many tenantless houses "Women and children are to be seen in this frosty weather, without show or stockings, and with scarcely covering on their backs. One day last week we had the curiosity, if curiosity it may be called, to count the number of beggars who entered our stors in one day, and they amounted decay, and takes it for granted that free later decay, and takes it for granted that free labor Whence is this? Dees God mean that his alone will, or should be employed by them. creatures should thus suffer? Can man permit But we did not suppose, that this result was Oswego, in the same State, in 1840, had it, when, if rightly used, he could have enough felt or could be seen yet in Louisiana. Mr. felt or could be seen yet in Louisisma. Mr. Leaving on hand let inst, - \$95 Bayez, in his late speech goes into minute cal- Or say in round numbers, \$100,000,000

There again Mr. McDenoton's success led us to suppose that the blight had not as yet touched or tainted this fertile perties of the sunny South.

But we find a letter in the Era—(copied from the American Agriculturist—page 340 current the American Agriculturist—page 340 current volume.) from a citizen of Louisiana, which dured the arrest and delivery of Mentzer, a fu- There again Mr. McDonoucu's enccass led us to the American Agriculturist—page 340 carrent volume,) from a citizen of Louisiana, which volume,) from a citizen of Louisiana, which been inspired with the very stells the same story. It is headed, "Hints to the men Ballads, and to have select

"In looking over the pages of the Agricultariet and other journals of the day, I often orticles respecting the improvements of the South. I notice the different improvements in planting, rearing of stock, and agricultural im-plements; I like them all, and wish these imrovements could be brought about; butthere it when I look around and see so much, speaking of desolution and decay, my heart fails me, and I begin to be fearful that the South never will be edeemed from its state of thraidom. If you peak to the planters about raising so much cotton, and not turning their attention to other things, or at least divide their labor, they will

Oh. well, I know it; I know we are ruining ourselves, but it cannot be helped. We are in

ebt, and must make cotton to work ourselves "We have to buy our own meat, both for our ables and our negroes. This takes the work of five or six hands. buy, and taxes to pay, which, with us, are extremely onerous; also, negro clothing, plows, shoes, medical bills, horses, mules, and store ac-counts to pay, and at the end of the year, if there "Tale of a Tub." It seems to contain the is no interest or instalment of some bank debt to quiatessence of all argument and rhetoric and grammar. To many men it forms the intellectual stock in trade. It is a magician's charm, the more pronunciation of which scatters the strongest arguments to the four winds of ters (and among them I will name Col. D. J. Fluker, of this parish) are raising a small porheaven. The Mahometan reconciles himself tion of their meat, but not a tithe of what they to every thing by repeating his confession of use. This is a very important item, and on faith, "Ged is God. and Mahamet is his which would save many thousands to the South prophet." This puts an end to controversy, and "I would be obliged to some of your well-in-

have referred. This powerful phrase comes down among arguments like a hawk among young chickens, and carries them all off "at one fell swoop." He who can make a proper use of this needs no other "spirit of power;" we should raise that on which we feed our neuron \$15\$ to \$16\$.

"In regard to negro clothing, I suppose must be content to be supplied with Lowells and Linseys from the looms of the North, until we have a manufactory of these articles in the South, which is well able to support several. Do you know why cotion bagging, and rope, and twine, cannot be made at home, and thus absorb many a bale of cotton which would thus absorb many a bale of cotton which would foam of sea-billow," swells full and high. She find its way to the North or to England, the expected that men will always act like angels. genius of which country will manufacture and but increases her beauty and adds to her attraction e-ship it to us with a thousand per cent. added? tions. He gazes at her rounded form, swelling I should also like to know what is the best with true pride and glowing with the storm method of taking care of stock which have to within, till in the fullness of his heart he should we were much struck with the appearance of depend on what nature provides for them. How outthe trees or bushes in that region. When we looked at them it seemed as if a violent storm were blowing. They were all bent as if yielding to the blast; and yet there was almost a per-frest calm. Old Ocean seemed as gentle as a stock. So it is with mules and horses. Is it child, and not a cloud obscured the face of not possible to build some kind of shelter for heaven. But there were the bushes all bending stock to shield themselves from the cold piercing morning, thus being enabled to converse with away from the imaginary "north-easter," and blasts of winter? It appears to me that the mathe time of our catastrophe, the public may "making believe" that they were kept down by

no doubt of the loss of an interesting young us rise, and perform our duty regardless of what rouse them—to rouse all classes—to the necessicline and decay. What young man will stay tery to console and reconcile her; but bide her By inheritance this noble New Yorker owned with us while this is so? What body of enter-

# The Dead Sea.

W. F. LYNCH, U. S. N. announces that the runs thus: survey of the Dead Sea is to be undertaken by Erl William has muntit his gude grai stade Our enterprising sister city is proverbially the an expedition of which he has the commandsmoklest and sootiest place we know of. It looks One great object of it will be to ascertain, whethblack, and we are rejoiced-as her own good or this sea, and its shores, are of voicanic, or Eri William rade, Eri William ran,people we know are—that a remedy has been non-volcanic origin, and to refute the position of (Fast they ride quha luve trewlie,) 51 devised to prevent this. A Smoke Preventive infidel philosophers with regard to its formation .

The elucidation of this subject is a desideraa very large and unusual number of deck pas- ming the smoke. The Pittsburgh Gazette tum to science, and would be most gratifying to night and Moonshine." the whole Christian world. It is a mystery rest and softest pieces of versification in the It gives us great pleasure to state that Messrs.

Which has remained impenetrable since the awful a pure and good heart, an ful moment when the waters of that wondrous sea first rose above the smouldering ruins of the ceived, and none but a true artist's pen could piled to it, and to those who advocate it, and the majority, because they do not know how to extract their strength, are defeated and driven back are if they had no right to speak or act.

Blackstock, Bell & Co. have made trial of the bunged and fifty, that the boiler deck was so crawled with goods, live stock, and passengers, in their Cotton of its shores, and its very extent, are unknown. It is in the highest of its shores, and its very extent, are unknown. It was proved completely successful, and will save in this one factory twenty-five bushels of coal as a mountain stream doubtless held within fifty of embodying in appropriate and meaning in this one factory twenty-five bushels of coal as a mountain stream doubtless held within appropriate and meaning ruins of the covered, and none but a true artist's pen count vale of Siddim. The configuration of one-half of its shores, and its very extent, are unknown. It was proved completely successful, and will save in this one factory twenty-five bushels of coal as a mountain stream doubtless held within fifty of embodying in appropriate and meaning in this one factory twenty-five bushels of coal as a mountain stream doubtless held within fifty of embodying in appropriate and meaning in the counter of the configuration of one-half of its shores, and its very extent, are unknown. It is waters, of a petrifying quality, and limited in this one factory twenty-five bushels of coal as a mountain stream of the counter of the coun bosom, and holding, will reveal those ruins, words all those delicious soul-reveries that come

Strabo, Diodoros, Pliny and Josephus among out upon a world lit with the smile o have seen, the Smoke Preventive in the cotton factory we have named, consumed all the particles of smoke that dropped almost like rain from other points around us.

| Absolute the smoke preventive in the cotton the ancients—and Maundrell, Pococke, Abbe midsummers muon. It expresses all those deep and pure, but almost intangible thoughts and Robinson, among the moderns, all differ as that then "come crowding thickly up for to the extent, and many of the peculiarities of utterance." It gives life and vigor to the this sea. Considerable streams are said to empty idle dreams of the romantic soul. It conveys in a England, of which we have said so much in the into it, the very names of which are unknown. tangible form and in a truly poetic style all those coal a day-enough to save the expense twenty ted thing whatever can exist within its dense but never rest, till we can gaze our fill upon times in one season. We do hope now, that the good work has commenced, that it will be prosecuted with vigor. Pittsburgh may, and will be, grasp, are said to be found upon its shores. Many pure and less voluptuous. It is to the Poet what travelers deny the existence of all vegetation, the Fall of Hebe is to the sensualist. It has a and Chateaubriand asserts that he found branches of the tamarind tree strewn upon the beach. the poem of Mrs. Osgood's about the wild flow-Its southern coast is said to consist of masses of er and the sunbeam, with the exception that solid salt; while, as far as the eye can reach from you rise from Motherwell's poem a purer and a its northern extreme, it beholds only the washed better man. It enlarges the heart and empures and barren hills of Judea on one side, and those the mind, while it gratifies every sense of the of Arabia Petrea on the other. All is vague, imagination. The reader will find in looking

Mr. Lynch will enter upon his task in no twice in a similar attempt; yet this does not de-tor him. and he means to so an much the expedi-tion as if it could not fail.

this series who would be in love with true senions of party of party and peruse if for himself. We commence with the third verse:

Libraries in London and Paris. In London there are four public libraries containing in the aggregate 397,000 volumes, distributed as follows: British Museum Library, 350,000 vols. 27,000

Sion College Library, Dr. Williams' Library, The Archbishop's Library, 3,000 397,000 vols Paris possesses five public Libraries, to which admission is absolutely free, independently of those of the Institute, the University and the

Royal Library, 800,000 vols. St. Genevieve Library, 165,000 Mazarine Library, 100,000 55,000 Town Library,

1,300,000

mount of Specie now in the Country. It has been estimated that the amount of pecie in the country on the 30th Sept., 1820, \$20,000,000 mported since, to June 30, '46, as above, 221,684,578

\$241,684,578 Deduct exported to same date as 162,425,779 above. - -\$79,258,799 stimated nett addition from 30th June, 1846, to 1st instant, 20,000,00

WILLIAM MOTHERWELL -Part 2d -Mo of pure old saxon works in which to eas. As the American preface to his po-"His notes are not those of a soft le from silken string or silver wire, but are tone strung, whose measures are marked by sword-struck shield, and whose pauses are f by the shouts of the warriors or keel-cleft wave." The wooing song of Jar Egill Skallsgrim is perhaps the these Norsemen imitations. In this too, there is something that reminds as of "The defence Horatias Cocles;" it is written in the same pur old sexon and with the same simplicity as parent fruth. Both Macauley and Me been present, and heard and seen all that the describe, and then came home to tell of the wonders of other lands to the little bright-fas ceive to be the true style and spirit of ball poetry. We are serry that the limits of this ar-ticle will not allow us to transcribe the whole of this "Wooing Song," but our maders must be content with such mere fame descri as our feeble and pressic pen can give. To-Einar's fair daughter, "a golden-halred maid," had wen Juri Egill, the Vikingir, from his fields of fame and honor, and led him from in far-off shores, not to kneel at her feet and sue for

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her hand, but to "swear by the great Freys, his bride she must be" "In Jutland-in Iceland-On Neustria's shore, Where'er the dark billow His gallant bark bore, Songs spake of her beauty, Harps sounded her praise, and his heart loved her long It thrilled la her gaze.

He approaches her as a conqueror demanding as prize and not a loves—thing her favors, but this mode of would, naturally enough, a continue to the state of the st

Through sounds that appell And through sights that confound. He sought the Waird woman Vithin their dark cell. And made them surrende Futurity's spell.

He then tells her of the horrors through which ne had passed to gain this insight into the scroll of nised him for a bride; he sings her the lay

"That the weird sisters runed, and Which thou must obey."

"This likes me—this likes me Stout maiden of mould. Thou wooest to purpose, Bold hearts love the bold!" Richly indeed will Jarl Egill endow his bright bride; he will give her no garments of satis en broidered with gold; no jewels to bind up her yellow hair, nor pearls that try to rival the daz-zling whiteness of her arms—no—

"- gifts yet more princely Jarl Egill bestows, For girdle, his great arm Around thee he throws; The bark of a sea-king For palace gives he, While mad waves and winds shall Thy true subjects be." And even after his sword has tasted the blood

of those "kemps, who would have kept the troublesome and undignified posture? No, let ers; but this we are sure of, that they ought to bridegroom from the hall," after he had borns her to the long deck of his tall bark, "the Raven, the wing of black night," he has no cunning ty of removing the cause of this universal de- device; no smooth-flowing speech of honied flat "Deem high of the fate

That makes thee like this blade. Proud Egill's loved mate! So Jarl Egill bore off Torf Einer's bright daughter." In the volume before us we have a fathful imitation of a Scottish ballad of earlier date than even this, and we give a verse or two from it as an exercise for the lover of ancient romance.

he can read it, we are sure he will admire it. I Marria lamis munelict on the sea And graithit him in one comit weld. Swa bonnille blumes the hawthorn tree, Qwhyll the Elfinland wud that gude Erl wan,

Blink ower the burn, sweit may to mee. But the masterpiece of this volume, is a poem of some hundred and fifty lines, called "Midupon the non-existence of which the un-believer states his increduilty.

to the poet, when, in "some religious caim of night," he sits at his opened casement and gazes similar effect upon you with that beautiful li over it, many old familiar lines and couplets of whose primal origin, he had perhaps heretoholyday temper. He says it will not be a sum-transcribe but a small portion of R: perhaps, at mer's excursion. British officers have failed another time, we shall be able to publish it en-

> "High in mid air, on sersph wing, The paley moen is journeying Keen, curious stars are peering through Heaven's arch this hour; they dote an her With perfect love; nor can she stir Within her vaulted halls a pace, Ere rushing out with joyous face, These Godkins of the sky Smile, as she glides in loveliness While every heart beats high With passion, and breaks forth to bless Her leftier divinity. "It is a smile worth worlds to win,-So full of love, so void of sin, The smile she sheds on those tall trees, Stout children of past centuries. Each little leaf with feathery light, Is margined marveilausty; Moveless all droop in slumberous quiet, How besutiful they be! And blimful as soft infants luiled Upon a mothers knoe. Far down you dell the melody Of a small brook is audible; The shadow of a thread-like tone,-It murmurs over root and stone, Yet sings of very love its fill;-And hark! even now, how sweetly shrill And nark: even sow, now sweety strict its fairy glee.
> Saywards unto that pure bright one;
> Of gentle heart bath she,
> For, leaning down to earth, with pleasure,
> She lists its fond and prattling measure.

It is indeed a silent night Of prace, of jey, and purest light; - No angry breeze in surly tone, Chides the old forest till it mean; Chides the old forest till it moan;
Or breaks the dreaming of the onl,
That, warder-like, on yan gray tower,
Feedeth his melancholy soul
With visions of departed power;
And o'er the riving Time hath sped;
Nods saddy with his spectral head."

We should love to go on and show many more comens of this great master's wen